### "Hechts' greater stores."

# Rain didn't even retard the selling of Michael Cooper's wrappersat 69°

The greatest crowds which any store has ever known, despite the rain, came for the \$1.25 to \$3 wrappers which were advertised at 69 cents.



Michael Cooper's factory was partially destroyed by fire the last of March. On the 3d day of April or thereabouts we bought all the wrinkled and smoked wrappers saved from the fire-garments which were made to sell for as high as \$3. We advertised the sale in the papers Sunday, April 9, and we had neither selling space nor a selling force great enough to serve you. You came by the thousands.

Our success stirred our brother merchants to activity. They looked on us as wizards. They found out that Michael Cooper had thousands of wrappers in process of making at the time of the fire-most of them no nearer completion than "cut out." None of these were touched by fire, and about half of them were soaked by water. They've been fighting like tigers ever since trying to get these garments, which shortly after the fire were made up-completed, and offered for

It is this lot of wrappers which Hechts' put on sale this morning at 69c. each, which are worth

Michael Cooper made the finest ready-to-wear wrappers and tea gowns to be had. Not a single garment did he sell for less than \$12 a dozen, and his finest cost up to \$30. Therefore this lot concists of only the highest priced wrappers and house gowns. Those that were water soaked are really unimpaired—perfect—just as perfect as those which were not touched by the water at all. At 69 cents they are even greater values than the other wrappers which were wrinkled, smoked and somewhat scorched.

It is almost impossible to adequately describe them here. They are the best quality of lawn, dimity, percale and batiste; some of them are lace trimmed; some of them are embroidery trimmed; some have tucked yokes of India linon; some have wide ruffles at bottom and double cape ruffles at yoke; every skirt is full width; every garment has separate waist lining, and if you'll notice you can see from the felled seams and careful workmanship that they are the best made wrappers to be had.

# High grade washable skirts at 1/2 and less.

The sample skirts of those celebrated makers, Julius Stein & Co., Bleecker St., New York, and four other large lots have been secured and are offered at prices which you've never before known.

The lot of samples are one of a kind—embracing the highest grade garments to be had—from makers who are recognized as leaders and whose creations are to be found in the best stores of this city and in this country. It was from these samples that these leading stores gave orders—and now that Stein & Co. have closed their season, they sell us the few hundred garments, and we offer them for far less than the cost of material and making.

The lot embraces handsome white and colored Marseilles skirts, white and colored piques, linen and linen duck skirts, stylish jeans-most of them trimmed elaborately with silk embroidery, Point de Paris lace, linen and lace inserting. If you will take the trouble to do so you will find these same skirts selling in the large stores right here in town for as much as \$20. None of them you will find \$6.98 selling for less than \$12.50. We offer you your unrestricted choice of them, without

100 white pique skirts—the fine, heavy imported quality which launders perfectly—trimmed with two rows of handsome inserting—the full, bell shape, and the very best made garments possible to buy—which are sold everywhere for \$3.98 and \$4.50, will be offered you for.......

Another great lot of skirts which will be offered you tomorrow consists of white duck, trimmed with navy blue duck, forming a drapery in effect, plain white, heavy welt piques, pure linens, trimmed with three rows of white and linen colored lace—also full width, perfect-fitting garments—guaranteed to wash perfectly—instead of \$2, will be sold tomorrow for

Five sorts of skirts, consisting of plain white ducks, navy blue ducks, trimmed with three rows of white braid, and white ducks, trimmed with navy blue duck; all most perfect fitting garments to be had—cut the very latest in effect and made with wide hems; instead of \$1.25 will be sold to-

200 linen crash skirts—without trimming—the best made low-price skirt you ever saw—made with wide hems—generously full in width and as perfect fitting as the highest-price skirt to be had-better in every way than the skirts offered you elsewhere for 39c.—will be sold for.—

## HECHT & COMPANY.

513-515 Seventh Street.



#### LIVE IN A TREE.

#### A Family of Eleven Brought Up in a Hollow Trunk. From the New York Sun.

It is not an ancestral mansion, though it has been some five hundred years in building. The beginning of it was a sturdy sapling, standing in a tiny cove high on the side of an east Tennessee mountain. By and by the sapling became a big hollow tree. Netwithstanding the hollow was so big a tall man could lie stretched at length in it there were an outer shell of sound wood and plenty of vigorous leafy boughs for shade. The hollow itself was rain and storm proof, so a couple of the mountain folk took up their abode in it.

They did not bother about furniture. There was no room for it, even in a hollow tree measuring seven feet across. The man put down a floor of puncheons-that is rough slabs, split from smaller tree trunks, For a bed they had dry leaves, and for covering skins of various animals round about. The woman knew how to dress them In-

dian fashion, so they served in large part for clothes as well as cover. An ax, a rifle, a bullet pouch, a powder horn, a hunting knife, an iron pot, a water pail, a jug, two or three big gourds, a

bread tray and a meal bag summed up the family's movable possessions. Cooking was done gipsy fashion at a log fire some little way off the entrance to the tree. Generally way off the entrance to the tree. Generally the pot sat beside the fire, simmering and stewing. The only bread was ash cake. For drinking there was a choice of sassafras tea, unsweetened, and moonshine whisky.

He was also a dead shot—particularly in the case of a revenue officer. He was able thus to feed his fam'ly by working about half the time. His wife looked after the clothing, exchanging surplus peltry twice a year for coarse cloth, salt and snuff at the crossroads store, fifteen miles away.

Eleven children were born in the hollow tree and grew up into strapping men and women. One of the boys stood 6 feet 9 inches—when he could be persuaded to stand at all. Usually he carried himself in rather the shape of a crescent. Each of the eleven was cradled in the half of a smaller hollow tree, smoothed out inside

with the ax and imbedded with leaves. It id not need rockers, rocking itself at the slightest touch. As the big tree became crowded, hollow logs were sought, one for each child, chopped to convenient lengths and dragged close about the fire. Into their open ends the bigger children event feet and dragged close about the fire. Into their open ends the bigger children crept, feet foremost, turned their heads to the fire and slept snug through all sorts of weather. Of course the logs were only for storms and severe weather. When it was fine the and severe weather. When it was fine the whole family slept ourdoors. It was presumably a happy family, and certainly a healthy one, though it went barefoot the year around and never so much as heard of hygiene. The whole brood grew up innocent of contact with doctors, ministers or schoolmasters. As the owner of a summer cottage down the valley said upon discovering them, "The truth is, they don't know enough even to be sick."

Nothing in It.

From Puck. Scribus (excitedly)-"The edition of my ook is exhausted!" Castleton-"It's a great mistake,

Scribus-"What is?" Castleton-"To be so generous."

### GOSSIPFROM GOTHAM

Trouble in Municipal Assembly Over the Issue of Bonds.

TO INVESTIGATE LASS OF COMMERCE

Novel Statement in New History of Rough Riders.

CROSS REPORT

NEW YORK, June 11, 1899.

The municipal assembly has made trou ole for itself by persistently refusing to authorize bond issues, and unless it shows a disposition to mend its ways by Tuesday next Controller Coler will appeal to the governor to call a special session of the egislature either for the purpose of depriving the assembly of its power to hold up bond issues or for the abolition of one of the two chambers. The trouble has been caused by the Brooklyn members. They wouldn't vote for the \$570,000 appropriation to pay for the Long Island Water Supply Company's plant, \$500,000 appropriation for the cleansing of the watershed, nor the \$2,000,000 street paving appropriation. It equires a three-fourths vote of both houses to authorize the expenditure of money, and here are enough Brooklyn men in the asembly to prevent the passage of any of them. The Brooklyn men argued that Man-hattan gets everything and Brooklyn noth-ing, and until the board of estimates gives Brooklyn what it wants they will hold up the Manhattan borough appropriations. Both the controller and the mayor have ap-pealed to the municipal assembly in vain. Now the controller says he must take ac-

The republicans of Brooklyn, who have dwelt in peace since the famous fight preceding the mayoralty nomination of 1897, are preparing for a straight-out primary contest, the object in view being the control of the local organization. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff wrested the leadership from Jacob Worth in 1897, after a struggle that disrupted the party, and left much bitterness behind. Now, it is said, many powerful republicans propose to take the leadership from the lieutenant governor, and they have taken advantage of his absence in Europe to plan a strong campaign.

State Commerce Commission. The republicans of Brooklyn, who have

State Commerce Commission. The New York state commerce commis-

sion is about to resume its public hearings, with an entire change of method, however, and with greatly enlarged powers. The date for the first hearing has not yet been definitely set, but will probably be this week, and certainly not later than next week. The first subject to be taken up is the alleged excessive port charges in this harbor, and the investigation will be conducted "a la Mazet." The commerce commission was appointed about a year ago to investigate the reasons for New York's loss of commerce and many public hearings were held in the latter part public hearings were held in the latter part of last year, at which opinions on the sub-ject were delivered by a number of men more or less prominent in their respective fields. Under the law the commission was to deliver its report on January 15. In-stead of this, however, it submitted a me-morial asking for an extension of time, morial asking for an extension of time, which was granted by the legislature, together with an appropriation and an extension of authority, which practically makes the commission a legislative committee with unlimited power in the direction of compelling the attendance of persons and the production of books, etc. This power is now to be exercised. B. L. Fairchild, counsel is the commission has been placed in sel to the commission, has been placed in full charge of the public hearings, and since the bill extending the powers of the commission was signed about a month ago he has been busily engaged in preparing matter for the hearing to be held probably

New History of Rough Riders. A new history of the Rough Riders is

Jose Marti, it is said, of the Cuban republie, was then urging the formation of clubs or juntas wherever loyal Cubans could be found, and visited the United States. While here he met William O. McDowell, now president of the Cuban-American League. During the progress of the last revolution rom all parts of the country, the writers volunteering their services to aid in gaining the independence of Cuba. The military department of the Cuban-American League grew from these offers. At least 250,000 young men throughout the United States sent in their names. General Leon-States sent in their names. General Leonand W. Colby took charge of the organi-zation, and from these volunteers selected a picked body of 25,000 men, which he placed at the disposal of the Cuban re-public. Nothing came of the offer. Repetition of the offer was sent to Bartolme Masso, but no reply was received. Then came the publishing of the De Lome letter and the blowing up of the Maine. War seemed inevitable. The War Department at Washington was given full knowledge of the American Volunteer Legion (later known as the Rough Riders), organized and ready for work. General Colby, it is said, was called to Washington and placed the full organization at the disposal of the government. But the war measures passed government. But the war measures passed instead of providing for twenty-five inde-pendent regiments, which would have taken the entire body of Rough Riders, cut down the number of independent regiments to three. Then General Colby telegraphics to all the forces of the different divisions to enter the service through the militia organizations. General Colby was appointed brigadier general and expected to have of the three accepted regiment of Rough Riders. But he was ordered to Chickamauga Park, and Theodore Roose-velt was made lieutenant colonel of the 1st Regiment of Rough Riders.

Interest in Dr. Briggs' Return. All of the clergy and most of the laymen of the Episcopal diocese of New York are looking forward anxiously to the return of Dr. Briggs next fall. Every one knows that the fight against him, and incidentally against Bishop Potter's action in ordaining him a minister, will be resumed on his re-What his opponents will allege against Dr. Briggs is foreshadowed in a pamphlet prepared by the Rev. F. M. Clen-denin and circulated among the clergy of the diocese of New Fork just before Dr. Briggs sailed. Mr. Clendenin is one of Dr. Briggs' foremost opponents. He protested vigorously to the Sishop against his church being made the scene of Dr. Briggs' ordination. Referring to some of Dr. Briggs' criticism of the Bible, Mr. Clendenin drew the following comparison between Dr. Briggs and Col. Ingersell:
"We doubt if anything Mr. Ingersoll has

Briggs and Col. Ingersell:

"We doubt if anything Mr. Ingersoll has written can compare with this. Mr. Ingersoll has smiled at all and held up to public ridicule, what held calls 'the mistakes of Moses,' but it has been reserved for Dr. Briggs to tell us that the deception was cool and deliberate in order to advance their priestly interest." To advance a man holding such a bellst to the priesthood of the Anglician Church would be to insuit the honer of the English race. Quite lately Mr. Ingersoll was asked why, to some extent, he had discontinued his lectures against the Bible, and he answered: There is no need of such lectures—the clergy of New York are doing my work better than I can do kt. To whom did Mr. Ingersoll refer?"

A Monument for Dewey. To build a monument to Admiral Dewey

on the Palisades of the Hudson, and to thus both nobly honor the hero of Manila and preserve the Palisades from destruction, is the plan advecated by the citizens of that part of New Jersey that approache that part of New Jersey that approaches the Hudson. At a mass meeting at Union Hill the plan was enthusiastically indorsed, and the people believe that it will only be necessary to announce the project to secure widespread public support. It is pointed out that no more fitting place could possibly be chosen for a Dewey monument that at a spot facing the Grant monument. At a mass meeting it was decided that the monument should be in every sense a naticral tribute, and that an opportunity should be given to every man, woman and child living under the American flag to contribute something, whether much or little,

to the monument. Not only will every one from Maine to California be asked to contribute, but those in Alaska, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Hawaii, and, of course, in the Philippines, will be invited to join in the carrying out of the scheme. Resort to the state legislature having failed in its object the New Jersey people now propose a huge popular subscription to purchase outright the entire face of the Palisades from Edgewater to Nyack, a distance of twelve miles.

Tammany After Lakes of Killarney. And now Tammany is after the Lakes of Killarney, President James J. Coogan of the borough of Manhattan has announced that he would call a meeting early in the week to discuss with Irish-Americans the most feasible plan of acquiring the forests and meadows about the historic Lakes of Killarney, together with the fine old ruins, Muckross abbey. Mr. Coogan says that Richard Croker has wired him that he would go to Kerry for the express purpose of looking over the famous Herbert lakes property, and that if the gounds could be acquired he would at once make arrangements for their purchase. Mr. Coogan says that \$50,000 has already been subscribed for the purpose. It will take about \$150,000 to buy the lands that command the right of way to the lakes and forests, and the eagerness on the part of the Irish-Americans who wish to contribute was so manifest yesterday that those who originally conceived the idea of the purchase fear they will have difficulty in discriminating between the offers. most feasible plan of acquiring the forests between the offers.

Red Cross Auxiliary Report.

Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, about which hung so much interest during last summer, it being the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, has just issued a complete report of its work from the date of its organization, May 18, 1898, the date of its organization, May 18, 1898, to March 1, 1899. The books makes an interesting part of the history of the war. The first copy of the report was sent to President McKinley by the president of the auxiliary, Mrs. James Speyer. In reply she received two letters from the President, the first an acknowledgment, and saying:

"I anticipate much pleasure in giving this report of your auxiliary a careful perusal

report of your auxiliary a careful perusal at a favorable opportunity. The efficient work performed by the members of the American National Red Cross during the recent war is a source of pride and satisfaction to patriotic Americans."

A few days later he wrote a cutograph

A few days later he wrote an autograph letter, saying he had gone over the report and congratulating Mrs. Speyer upon "the splendid results" of the work. "The finance committee deserves my commendation, and I heartily approve the patriotic sentiment with which you close your most restricted. with which you close your most satisfactory report," said he.

The amount or money raised for the sup-

The amount or money raised for the sup-port of the nurses and for the convalescent homes established at various places was \$94,571.52. The amount of excellent work accomplished was published all over the ecuntry.

#### THEY INVENT SENSATIONS.

People Who Go to Extremes to Mystify the Police. From Pearson's Weekly,

There is a class of people who find their lelight in finding extra work for the different police forces in the country and cloaking themselves in sensational mysteries. They are a wretched lot of people, and give the police an infinitude of trouble simply to gain their own aims.

A short time ago a man was discovered upon a lonely heath in Sussex, his mouth gagged, his hands tied loosely together and his ankles bound by stout cord. He declared that he had been set upon by three men, who had bound and gagged him in the manner in which he had been found, and, having searched him without discovering any valuables and money, had de-

ark with the police and gain some notor ety in his neighborhood.

The longing for notoriety is generally the coot from which these manufactured sensations spring. A country publican con-ceived a novel idea of getting his inn well known and talked about, by manufacturing around it a cloak resembling a very mys

One morning the innkeeper's wife arose and went down to prepare for the day's work. Going to the front door she was horrified at discovering a large pool of blood upon the doorstep. The door, also was spattered with blood. In alarm she aroused her husband, who was equally horaroused her husband, who was equally hor-rified at her discovery, and sent for the vil-lage constable. The constable turned pale at the sight, and a cold sweat poured down the nape of his neck. For the first time in his experience he was face to face with flagrant evidence of some terrible crime.

Restraining his natural inclination to telegraph for the chief commissioner telegraph for the chief commissioner of police, he followed the stains of blood for some hundreds of yards down the road, across a field to a pond, at the brink of which the trail stopped. The inference was obvious. It almost got up and hit the constable in the chest. The murdered victim was in the pond. was in the pond.

was in the pond.

A horrible duty lay before him—he must drag the pond and recover the corpse. With the assistance of the entire male population of the village (the women were probably at home with their heads under their pillows) the constable dragged the pond, and after some hours of hideous anticipation, he successed. some hours of hideous anticipation, he succeeded in dragging out a blood-stained pail, in the bottom of which was a small hole

The day before mine host had killed a couple of pigs, and in the dead of night he had taken the blood, accruing from the sticking operation, in the pail, with the fixed purpose of working up a big sensation. It was his misfortune, rather than his fault, that the sensation lived to brief his fault, that the sensation lived so briefly. But the truth advertised his inn almost as well as the "'orrible crime," and his business is now worth twice what it was before the occurrence, despite the fact that the local police have their knife in his side. Railway police are even more often worried by the doings of these sensation-manu facturers. A very large percentage of the alleged crimes committed in connection with railways are pure inventions of the bogus victims.

On one occasion a commercial traveler

was discovered under the seat of a com-partment of a train running from London to the north; he was bound and gagged, and all his bags had been ransacked. He assured the railway police that two fellow passengers had suddenly attacked, bound and gagged him, and then searched his bags. He did not think he could identify his assailants if confronted with them. The case mystified the police greatly for

a time. But at last they were able to prove that the whole affair was fictitious; and eventually the commercial confessed to having worked it all up by himself, with what object, however, still remains a mys-

what object, however, still remains a mystery.

A young country doctor went so far as to commit a "daring burglary" upon his own premises but a short time ago. He forced open a ground floor window, ransacked the surgery and dining and drawing rooms, collecting all the valuables in a sack; and then charging parts he rushed out of the house and chased an imaginary burglar across half a mile of open country.

Returning home, empty handed, of course, he immediately alarmed the police, who discovered that a burglary had been committed, but that luckily the nocturnaitheves had been too eager to beat their retreat to carry off their plunder. The young doctor maintains now to his intimate friends that his dodge was one of the finest advertisements a young practitioner could

advertisements a young practitioner could lesire.

### A Little Too Much.

Indignant tourist (to the hotel manager who has just presented his bill)-"See here you have charged me for writing paper, and you know very well that you have not furnished me a scrap!"
"But, monsieur, it is for the paper on which your bill is made out."

Willems—"They told me that one of those two men over there was the proprietor of the store; but how am I to tell which one?" Tommington—"That's easy enough. He is, of course, the one who is dressed the poorest and talks the lowest."—Boston Transcript.

\*

# Tailoring.

We have never had a season catch us so fully fixed to supply your most exacting demands in clothing toorder. This readiness means the collection of a more varied line of fabrics than ever and a working organization planned most liberally.

To be sure when we make a decided onward move your appreciation is apt to quickly swamp us with orders. Leave your measure for one of our suits at.....\$14.97

## Mertz and Mertz. Tailors.

906 and 908 F Street. `

LETTERS IN SOAP.

to Aguinaldo Through Our Lines.

In dealing with the Filipinos as enemies the United States soldiers have found that they are not doing business with a race of dullards. On the contrary, it takes a wideawake sentinel to avoid being fleeced by the astute followers of Aguinaldo. With a great city full of plotting natives and the lines outside swarming with insurgents anxious to get in, the soldiers have had their hands

Arms have been found in every conceivable place by the provost police, and have even been intercepted while being smuggled into the city in coffins. There are certain roads leading out of the city into the insurgent lines over which the authorities deem it safe to allow a little traffic between city and country. For instance, shoulder cargoes of cigarettes for the interior inhabitants are allowed to pass, but a bag of salt is considered contraband of war. In view of discoveries that have been made, it is now the duty of sentries to squeeze every is now the duty of sentries to squeeze every bundle that goes past them whether it looks suspicious or not. Four copies of a telegram to Aguinaldo were recently dis-covered by three members of the band of the Colorado volunteers hidden away nicely in cakes of soan. n cakes of soap.

in cakes of soap.

For some reason or other a sentry, past whom an aged old man tried to hobble with two baskets full of produce, failed to see why the insurgents should be allowed to use soap. He went through the old man's load and uncarthed several long bars of cheap-looking yellow lye soap. This he camped.

The policeman who discovered the unhappy victim had his suspicions raised by the fact that the cord round the man's wrists was quite lightly tied and could easily have been slipped off. Keeping his suspicions to himself, however, he made careful inquiries. He found out that the cord had been bought by the unfortunate "victim" at a neighboring village, and that the gag consisted of nothing more fearful fhan the cork of the "victim"s" own beer bottle sewn into a red handkerchief belonging to the same person.

Meantime, the man had become the hero of his fellow townsmen, who gave the heath a wide berth, and considered that it was good soap, and, during the argument, one cake was broken in two, and out popped a paper nicely rolled in the form of a small cylimman acknowledged that he had gagged and bound himself, his desire being to have a lark with the police and gain some notorcheap-looking yellow lye soap. This he threw by the roadside and then allowed the carrier to pass on. The fellow gathered up his burden and took the highway with sur-prising alacrity. The swiftness of his move-

soldiers who had been in the city when hos-tilities began and were never able to get out again. The particular event referred to in the letter was the insurrection of the night of February 22, when Filipinos set fire to the Tondo district, Manila, and fired on the provost police from the windows of houses. It seems that Lemone Lenas, col-onel of the Blancas Armas regiment of the Philippine army and the writer of the letter, gathered twenty men about him that

night to destroy Manila.

"We set fire to the buildings around the Cuartel de Meistc," the letter read, "and advanced to slaughter the American soldiers as they ran out. They came in such profusion, however, that we realized that nstant death awaited us and we scat-

In another place the colonel said that the fires were raging so fiercely that there was langer of their losing their lives by roasting, and they preferred to die fighting. In a deliberate lie at the close of the letter the insurgent colonel reports that his twenty men had succeeded in killing eight Americans and had three of their own number wounded. The fact is that only one or two Americans were injured on that memorable night.

other letters, exact copies of the first, each in a separate bar of soap. It had evidently been the intention of the sender to smuggle the four copies through the lines, with the hope that at least one of them would reach Aguinaldo at Malolos,

#### VARICOSE VEINS.

Some Measures of Relief for This Dis-

According to those wise men who delight to remind us on every occasion of man's lowly origin, varicose veins are among

the penalties we have to pay for standing on our hind legs instead of walking on all fours like the other animals. It is chiefly, they say, the pressure of the very high column of blood upon the comparatively thin walls of the veins that causes them o become dilated or "varicose." There are other causes, however, that

no doubt contribute to the establishment of this unpleasant affection. The veins of the legs are so far from the heart that the blood in them is comparatively little influenced by either the pushing or the suction force of the heart's contraction. The contraction of the muscles of the egs, also, while in some cases it favors the emptying of the veins, in others con stricts them, and dams back the blood The constricting action of the garter naturally favors the occurrence of varicose veins although, curiously enough, the trouble imore common in men than in women. Finally, the enlargement of the veins

may be favored by a general loss of tone in the system; the muscles and all the fleshy parts become flabby and do not support the veins as they should, and the walls of the veins themselves participate in the general relaxation and dilate.

The discomfort caused by varicose veins is often very severe. The limb feels heavy and distended, and there is a more or less constant, dull ache, amounting sometimes to actual pain of a burning character. Often in neglected cases, or after the trou-ble has lasted for a long time, ulcers form on the legs, which are very difficult to heal. More rarely a greatly distended vein may rupture, forming a purplish discoloration beneath the skin, or if the skin has become thinned it also may break and a severe hemorrhage results.

There is no actual cure for vertices veins the state of the

There is no actual cure for vercose veins except a surgical operation, which is seldom desirable, and we must be contented usually with such relief as can be had by supporting the dilated veins by means of an elastic stocking. This should be put on immediately on rising in the morning and worn throughout the day.

In severe cases the patient should remain in bed or on a lounge for a few days, with the limb raised on a pillow in order to favor the emptying of the engaged veins while if them.

days, with the limb raised on a philow in order to favor the emptying of the engorged veins, while if there are any signs of inflammation, cloths wet in a cooling lotion may be laid on the part.

It pays to read the want columns of The Star. Hundreds of situations are filled

QUEER JAIL DELIVERY.

Attempt to Smuggle Communications Prisoners Made a Human Pyramid Inside a High Chimney.

From the Chicago Chronicle Recently the county jail in Toledo, Ohio was the scene of the human pyramid act which is generally witnessed in a circus or on the stage. Five daring post office robbers performed the feat and thus escaped from durance. These men gave the names

from durance. These men gave the names of William Johnson, George Jones, William White, Thomas Miller and Fred Williams. Williams and Miller were locked in the same cell. They discovered that a bad job of riveting had been done with the lock thereto, so they made it worse. They were locked up in April and in less than three weeks were free. The pyramid was erected in the inside of a chimney which led to the roof. Thence the men dropped by an improvised rope and a lightning rod to the ground.

It seems to have taken very little time for the five men to make their plans for escape, for they were only captured at the beginning of April. While some watched the warders others went behind the cell tier and worked at the lower bar which guarded the fireplace leading into the abandoned chimney. The bits of stone they removed were ground into powder and scattered as dust. The place of the stone was taken by skillfully prepared and colored bread.

On the night chosen for the escape Wil-

On the night chosen for the escape Williams and Miller drew the bolt and left their cell. With a bit of wire they picked the locks which confined their three comrades and then, apparently in mere bravado, freed nearly a dozen other prisoners. From the men so liberated they requisitioned sheets and they also annexed a strong rope which had been stretched across the cell room for a clothesline. The sheets were torn into strips and a long, strong rope was made from them.

When all was ready the loosened bar was taken from the fireplace and the lightest of the men tried to climb the chimney. He couldn't. There was a hurried council and the man who had falled was sent into the chimney again. He managed On the night chosen for the escape Wil-

sent into the chimney again. He managed to scramble up a few feet, so as to make room for another man to get beneath him. In this way, man by man, they built a regular pyramid until the top man was able to reach the bars at the upper end of the chimney. Inequalities of the wall helped to take off some of the weight from no was lowest in the pyramic while, as there was no balancing it was a mere matter of ability

It took but little time for the top mar to loosen the guarding bars of the chim-ney. He made his rope fast to one of the bars, ciambered up and then pulled up one of his comrades. There was plenty of room for all on the broad coping of the

From the top of the chimney to the roof was a fifteen-foot drop and the five were afraid to take it for fear of waking some one by the sounds of the thumps upon the roof. Their rope arrangements had been fool. Their rope arrangements has been liberal, so they drew up part of the line, leaving the rest of it in the chimney for emergencies. A lightning rod ran from the chimney to the roof and by putting the line near to this the men got the advantage of a double hold as they slid down.

When the five had finally removed them. age of a double hold as they slid down.

When the five had finally removed them selves others of the prisoners sauntered out on the roof and took the morning air for a while. Frank Henderson, having the price, descended to the court house yard, crossed to a saloon, got a big drink, bought a flask and returned via the lightning rod to his comfortable cell.

The band men of the Colorado regiment meditely made further investigation of their laundry finds and unearthed three another look at the height of the walls. another look at the height of the walls.

There a negro boy saw him and fired at him with a revolver. The shot woke a policeman, who wakened a janitor, who disturbed the slumbers of a turnkey, who woke up a warder, who awakened the warden, who woke up the sheriff, who called the fire department which woke up To-ledo.

> Style in New York and Chicago. Roswell Field in the Chicago Post, The uses and abuses of the napkin at the

table are now engrossing the attention of our friends in journalistic circles in New York. One believer in good old customs contends that the napkin should be "tucked under the chin" in order to prevent the 'splashing of soup and other spoon victuals." To this an editorial Mrs. Sherwood heatedly replies that "the napkin is intended not to protect the clothes against splashings; its functions are confined to the lips and their appurtenances." Really this is the most important question that has arisen to bother the very best people since New York society decided that it is proper to be di-vorced in the afternoon and to remarry in the evening. We believe that it is society's first duty to protect its clothes, and with this understanding we may see how important it is for both gentlemen and ladies that the napkin shall be tucked in at the chin. particularly after the wine has begun to flow. But we are confronted with another difficulty: What shall be done in the case difficulty: What shall be done in the case of the ladies who wear no clothes—that is, to say, whose raiment begins a few inches more or less above the waist line? Are they exempt from the tucking-in provision? Certainly tainly not. Soup and other spoon victuals are just as inimical to the powdering and enameling of the flesh as to linen and silk fabrics, and as it is impossible for most women to tuck their napkins in their colfabrics, and as it is impossible to women to tuck their napkins in their collar bones—there are exceptions in the very host families—at such times a dainty bib best families—at such times a dainty bib may be worn which will catch all the drip-pings from the spoons and the glasses. We cannot agree with our contemporary that the napkin's functions "are confined to the lips." On the contrary, the very best peo-ple of Cook county consider it the height of vulgarity to raise the napkin from the lap, where its placed to catch little bones and pieces of meat and vegetables which slip from the fork on the way to the dining from the fork on the way to the dining room rug. A courteous guest always considers his host, and we are told that the custom of not folding the napkin on leaving the table arose from the awkwardness experienced in displaying to the general gaze the accumulations of a dinner of many courses, which may be deftly concealed from view by a quick and careless crumpling of the rug protector. We do not pretend to say that we have solved the problem of dinner table ethics in Cook county or that our primitive customs should prevail in greater New York. We shall be glad to profit by the accumulated wisdom of the consolidated cities and to arrange our napkins and bibs accordingly.

Alice Lawson has filed suit for divorce from her husband, Harry Lawson, on the grounds of desertion and infidelity. Lawson was recently sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary.